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Draft country programme document for Venezuela (2015-2019)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Venezuela is going through a process of change in its development, production and wealth distribution models involving the modification of its institutional and policy frameworks. In 2012, owing to this State restructuring, per capital GDP reached US$12,766.72, making Venezuela an upper-middle-income country, with an economy that is 95 per cent dependent on the oil industry. The value chains associated with the oil industry are highly specialized and operate like enclave economies. For its part, the macroeconomic environment is characterized by significant challenges: inflation, prices and exchange rates.

2. During the period 2011-2013, the country showed posted sustained gains on the human development index (0.744 and 0.748, respectively) and positive economic growth rates of 4 per cent and 5 per cent between 2010 and 2012. The growth rate fell to 1.6 per cent in 2013. The inequality gap shrunk: the estimated Gini coefficient for 2009 was 0.4140, falling to 0.3902 in 2011. Absolute poverty also declined (about 2.3 per cent during the period 2009-2012), according to the National Statistics Institute (INE). It is estimated that 7 per cent of the total population lives in conditions of extreme poverty.

3. The report entitled "*Cumpliendo las Metas del Milenio 2012*" (Achieving the Millennium Goals 2012) (INE) notes that Venezuela has achieved the Millennium Development Goals of reducing extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education and universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS, and ensuring potable water and sanitation coverage. The areas of maternal and child mortality and gender equality still pose challenges.

4. The State has established social programmes known as "missions" and "grand missions" as mechanisms for the distribution of oil revenue and the direct implementation of socioeconomic policies aimed at vulnerable groups.

5. According to the latest national census (2011), the country has a demographic dividend involving 66.6 per cent of its economically active population between the ages of 15 and 64, which is relevant when it comes to designing inclusive policies that encourage productive investment, promoting applied and technical education, and expanding opportunities, especially for young people and women.

6. The State intends to continue including women, especially indigenous women, in socio-productive activities; about 39 per cent of poor and rural households are headed by women.

7. Venezuela has made progress in environmental protection and comprehensive risk management. It has established a national strategy for biodiversity conservation and a national plan of action for the elaboration of a sustainable development model, and has submitted its first report on climate change. It has also strengthened its public institutions for the management of protected areas and sensitive productive ecosystems.

8. Access to basic services such as potable water, sanitation and electrical energy has also improved. In 2012, more than 95 per cent of the population had access to potable water and sanitation, and 95 per cent had access to the national electrical system. For 2010, the installed generating capacity was 24,838 MW, while gross energy generated was 116,702 GWh, 65.7 per cent of which was from hydraulic sources. More than 9,000 communities in isolated, indigenous and border areas,

comprising about 1.2 million inhabitants, still do not have access to energy. Energy saving was promoted through policies designed to control and diversify the energy mix through the installation of wind turbines and solar panels in isolated communities, as well as a rate scheme and grants for the most vulnerable people.

9. The statistics generation and microzoning studies system has been strengthened; the Comprehensive Management of Socio-natural and Technological Risks Act was passed in 2009 (still with no regulations); and the Office of the Deputy Minister for Risk Management and Emergency Preparedness was established.

10. With the technical assistance of UNDP, the Weapons and Ammunitions Control and Disarmament Act was designed and promulgated in the period 2011-2012. The State established the "Gran Misión A Toda Vida Venezuela" (Venezuela Full of Life grand mission) and the "Misión Patria Segura" (Safe Homeland mission). The aim of these public policies is to take a comprehensive approach to addressing these challenges and reducing the crime rate as well as crimes. These initiatives are meant to transform the criminal justice system and alternative dispute-resolution mechanisms so that the judicial system is more efficient. UNDP will promote a culture of peace and assist the country in advancing these policies and any others that might be developed in the future.

Cooperation with UNDP

11. In the period 2009-2013, the programme focused on four pillars: reduction of poverty and inequality and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; partnerships for institution-building and promotion of inclusive participation; management of risks and natural disasters; and environmental protection and sustainable development.

12. UNDP supported national efforts to design policies aimed at socially vulnerable groups in the areas of social inclusion, public safety and gender equity.

13. The Weapons and Ammunitions Control and Disarmament Act and its enforcement by the National Bolivarian Police as well as the presentation and submission of periodic reports to various human rights bodies were undertaken through South-South cooperation.

14. UNDP undertook measures for the introduction and appropriation of the human development dimension in some State institutions and social and community organizations at the local level, establishing local human development agendas, institutional capacity diagnoses and Millennium Development Goals observatories at the local level, and promoting special microcredit for women in the 24 municipalities of the country.

15. The strengthening of public institutions was supported through the management of protected areas and sensitive productive ecosystems, the development of management tools and models for biodiversity-friendly productive diversification. The new initiatives include basic elements of environmental management, comprehensive risk management and full access to electrical energy to address poverty from the point of view of sustainable human development.

16. The child and juvenile orchestra programme was strengthened as a relevant mechanism for social inclusion through the study of music and the development of

values and a culture of peace; 270,000 boys and 230,000 girls, 76 per cent of who were between the ages of 15 and 24, participated in the programme.

17. Progress was made with respect to prevention and gender-based victim care, comprehensive care, establishment of the Bolivarian gender observatory, population surveys disaggregated by gender, and municipal budgets.

Lessons learned

18. During the planning processes, a more detailed and diversified analysis of the risks associated with the Programme should be conducted, taking into account various types of scenarios.

19. Simultaneous work with technical teams and institutional political leaders leads to a better understanding of the concepts of sustainable human development, service delivery, accountability and achievement of results.

20. In the previous cycle, the office approached the topic of comprehensive risk management in isolation, losing site of the comprehensive nature of sustainable development policies.

21. There are still challenges in the management and analysis of socioeconomic data on issues concerning the environment, risk management and energy, and in the integration of public safety statistical systems.

22. The external evaluation of the previous programme shows the following difficulties: (i) low level of understanding of the role and significance of international cooperation by government entities, (ii) programme or project evaluation processes are perceived as promotion exercises, thereby losing the opportunity to learn and to take advantage of strategic decision-making tools, (iii) disconnection of the comprehensive risk management, disaster management and development planning system.

23. UNDP enjoys a high level of trust which enables it to bring add value to its cooperation. It intends to provide timely and quality technical assistance and to exchange good practices in the area of South-South and triangular cooperation, support Venezuela's position in the region and strengthen partnerships with universities and other agencies of the system.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

24. The present country programme is aligned with the new cooperation framework signed with the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the National Plan 2013-2019 and the new UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017. UNDP will provide technical assistance through successful, multidimensional capacity-building and knowledge-management initiatives and experiences. It will work closely with its principal national partners, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Statistics Institute (INE), the Ministry of the Environment, the Office of the Deputy Minister for Risk Management, the Ministry of the Interior, Justice and Peace, the Ministry for the Status of Women, and FUNDAMUSICAL. In that regard, it intends to improve the quality of its advisory services through a "knowledge and service centre", through which the office will provide technical assistance to national partners and promote research and its dissemination at the

national and regional levels. The centre will allow UNDP to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of its operations and continue its innovation processes.

25. The Programme will improve the leveraging of the benefits of South-South and triangular cooperation and address common issues and challenges. This will help to build national capacities and transfer knowledge from and to Venezuela.

26. The Programme will focus on socially vulnerable groups and continue to strengthen participation mechanisms established by the various government bodies. The goal will be to integrate thematic areas through a multidimensional approach in the development of sustainable living models, access to and quality of basic services, and comprehensive risk management.

Reducing extreme poverty, promoting sustainable living, building local capacities for the sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity and sustainable energy

27. For the adoption of sustainable living measures, assistance will be provided in (i) the integration into socio-productive activities of women heads of households living in conditions of extreme poverty or in indigenous or isolated communities, and young people; (ii) the strengthening of institutional capacities for the formulation, management and monitoring of poverty reduction and sustainable human development programmes and plans; (iii) the improvement of access by young people and children (mostly with limited resources) to social inclusion programmes that contribute to the reduction of inequalities; (iv) the provision of assistance in the process of growth and consolidation of the national electrical system in terms of installed capacity, coverage and diversification of the energy mix, and the promotion of co-management arrangements for small and micro electricity generating stations in isolated communities; (v) the provision of technical assistance to ensure that public policies, especially those concerning the environment, comprehensive risk management, electrical energy and public safety, are geared towards the most vulnerable people, through the dissemination of disaggregated information; (vi) the design and implementation of national policies, legislation, strategies and plans related to conservation, climate change, land degradation and sustainable use of natural ecosystem resources.

28. South-South and triangular cooperation will be used to support the processes of strengthening the national electrical system and establishing co-management models for micro and mini electricity generating stations that have produced good results in the region. Efforts will be made to strengthen the support for programmes associated with the National Biodiversity Strategy, in respect of which good practices implemented in the region will be promoted.

Ensuring access to and the quality of basic services and public goods

29. Basic services will be addressed in a comprehensive manner through the following strategic lines: (i) capacity-building and knowledge promotion for local management, access to information and enhanced efficiency of public institutions; (ii) comprehensive approach to efficient environmental management in urban and rural areas; (iii) assistance in strengthening the public safety system; (iv) support in the implementation of a comprehensive policy for the consolidation of a culture of peace, from a preventive standpoint and focusing on adolescents and young people;

(v) assistance in the establishment of a national system for the comprehensive care of victims of violence as well as for prevention.

30. The establishment of "weapons-free municipalities", which have been successfully implemented in El Salvador, will be promoted. Relations associated with capacity-building within the police force and gender-based policies within State security forces will be strengthened through the promotion of good practices implemented in the region. Access to sustainable energies in isolated communities of the national electrical system will be enhanced through a review and promotion of good practices implemented in the region.

Promoting capacity-building for comprehensive risk management

31. Work will be undertaken to build institutional capacities for the implementation of an integrated vision of the comprehensive management of socio-natural and technological risks.

Partnerships to improve programme efficiency

32. UNDP Venezuela will implement the "Delivering as one" initiative, as adapted to the reality in Venezuela, and promote the implementation of joint programmes with other agencies of the United Nations system in the areas of prevention of violence, local sustainable human development and community management of ecosystems with UNFPA, UNOPS, UNICEF, FAO, UNAIDS, UNESCO and UNHCR. It will also rely on the support of the global knowledge networks of UNDP and knowledge products developed by the regional centre and other country offices.

33. Partnerships will be established in the academic sector, which could include knowledge networks, to support national capacity-building processes. Specific projects will be developed with universities to strengthen their capacities and provide training in communities, and contribute to topics such as coexistence and public safety. Sustainable productive diversification will be undertaken with the participation of the productive sector related to agriculture, tourism, energy and environmental protection, in order to promote value chains and social responsibility.

34. Partnerships will be established with social grass-roots organizations to strengthen community participation and support the implementation of global initiatives such as the consultation processes for the post-2015 agenda and the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative. Over the next few years, ties with multilateral organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Andean Development Corporation (ACF), foundations such as the Centre for Studies on Growth and Development of the Venezuelan Population (FUNDACRESEDA), the La Salle Natural Sciences Foundation and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) specializing in sectoral issues, will be strengthened with a view to concluding cooperation, financial support and Programme dissemination agreements.

III. Programme and risk management

35. This country programme document outlines the contributions of UNDP to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive

Board and the regional bureau for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme.

36. The Programme will be executed in coordination with the Ministry of Planning, through the Office of Technical Cooperation and Multilateral Financing. It will be executed nationally and the projects will be implemented by State institutions and/or UNDP. The Government may require UNDP to adopt the "fast-track" procedure if necessary.

37. The Programme will be implemented in accordance with the results-based management model, with a monitoring and evaluation plan; it will be implemented jointly with the Ministry of Planning and other strategic partners. The new programme cycle calls for the strengthening of strategic partnerships with non-traditional sources, such as the international financial sector, private foundations, and South-South and triangular cooperation. As a mitigation measure in the light of the changing institutional climate, an inter- and multi-institutional approach will be developed to ensure continuous programme management.

38. For 2015-2019, estimated resources amount to US$ 1,608,000, to be charged to the regular budget of UNDP, and US$ 67,900,000 are expected to be mobilized in matching funds from the Government and US$ 9,000,000 from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The State has shown an interest in receiving UNDP help to promote the country as an international development partner through knowledge management and the creation of synergies between local and international programmes. In this context, two major risks have been identified:

Dimension of risk	*Description of risk*	*Risk mitigation or adaptation measures*
Financial	Insufficient financial resources	Establish jointly with sectoral institutions available and potential resources
		Establish a resource mobilization strategy
Environmental	Climate events that may affect programme execution planning	Provide incentives for the application of environmental safeguards in programme design and execution in order to make the necessary corrections in planning and execution processes

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

39. The monitoring and evaluation plan of the present Programme was developed in keeping with the new UNDP evaluation policies. It will combine evaluations of the Programme and expected outcomes of various projects, all aimed at assessing the contributions of UNDP to the adoption of sustainable living measures, universal access to basic services and comprehensive risk management.

40. The baseline, targets and indicators for outcomes for which no information was available when the present document was compiled will be established at the outset of the Programme. In that regard, UNDP expects to work with counterparts to validate the verification measures and to establish the periods for the gathering and compilation of information at least every six months. Annual progress reports will be prepared.

41. UNDP will also strengthen the institutional capacities of entities that generate information disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and age, with an emphasis on environmental, sociodemographic and public safety statistics. Programme execution may support the promotion and strengthening of national monitoring and evaluation capacities.

42. A mid-term review is expected to be conducted in 2017 to determine the Programme's effectiveness, and a final evaluation at the close of the Programme reflecting the contribution of UNDP will be conducted in 2019. These evaluations will cover the three areas of cooperation. They will also be independent and seek to identify outcomes, lessons learned, good practices, conclusions and strategic recommendations.

Annex

Results and resources framework for Venezuela (2015-2019)

National priority or goal: II. To continue to build twenty-first century Bolivarian socialism in Venezuela, as an alternative to destructive and unbridled capitalism, and thereby ensure the greatest happiness possible, the greatest social security and the greatest political stability for our people.

UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP

No. 1.1 By 2019, the United Nations system will have contributed to the implementation of public policies geared towards poverty reduction, promotion of equality, social inclusion and sustainable development, taking into consideration, inter alia, the country's demographic dynamics

No. 6.1 By 2019, the United Nations system will have contributed to the implementation of public policies aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of natural ecosystems and efficient environmental management in urban and rural areas, comprehensive risk management, and the efficient and diversified use and production of electrical energy

Related Strategic Plan (SP) outcome: SP 1 Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and the excluded.

SP outcome indicator: 2. Coverage of social protection systems, disaggregated by sex, age, income, rural/urban communities and groups at risk: 4 Coverage of sustainable and cost-effective energy, disaggregated by sex, age, income, rural/urban communities and groups at risk. 5. Hectares of land managed sustainably in line with a system of conservation, sustainable use or access and profit-sharing.

UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	*Data source and frequency of data collection and responsibilities*	*Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)*	*Main partners partnerships frameworks*	*Indicative resources by outcome ($)*
Indicator 1.1.1 The number of programmes and plans that incorporate demographic dynamics, the principles of sustainable development and poverty reduction with an emphasis on women, youth and girls, boys and adolescents. *Baseline*: To be defined *Target*: At least one programme and plan for each level of government	Reports and accounts of relevant ministries and autonomous or associated institutes. Conceptual development documents for government plans and programmes Bulletins, databases and other periodic statistical reports	**Output 1**: Socio-productive and artisanal initiatives aimed at vulnerable populations in marginal areas, supported through technical assistance. **Indicator 1.1**: The number of socio-productive initiatives implemented and systematized that have been assisted, with an	National Assembly General Police Council National Electoral Council Office of the Ombudsman National Directorate for Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management	Output 1 Target for resources assignment from the core (TRAC) 200,000 To be mobilized 600,000

in line with the methodology agreed with the Government. *Indicator* 1.1.2 The number of socio-productive projects carried out in key municipalities in line with human development strategies, with an emphasis on women and youth. *Baseline*: To be defined. *Target*: At least five new projects among all socio-productive projects carried out in key municipalities in line with human development strategies, with an emphasis on women and youth *Indicator* 1.1.3 The number of statistical operations of the National Statistical System that improve the timeliness and quality of available information. *Baseline*: Disaggregation of the population census by ethnicity, territory, sex and life course. Surveys normally only disseminate data aggregated nationally or, sometimes, by federal entity. Information contained in administrative records is	Sectoral programmes, national sectoral plans, local plans	emphasis on women heads of households, isolated communities, indigenous peoples and youth. *Baseline*: N/A *Target*: Five. *Evidence base*: institutional reports. Community testimony **Indicator 1.2**: The number of socio-productive initiatives benefiting vulnerable families, mainly headed by women. *Baseline*: 500,000 families living in extreme poverty *Target*: 5. *Evidence base*: Project implementation reports. Community testimony **Output 2**: Increased institutional capacities for the formulation, management and monitoring of poverty reduction programmes and plans, from a sustainable human development perspective. **Indicator 2.1**: The number of poverty reduction programmes and plans with an emphasis on women, youth and boys and girls supported by UNDP *Baseline*: Five (5) national programmes established.	Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic Gran Misión A Toda Vida Venezuela National Council for the Rights of Boys, Girls and Adolescents, Autonomous Institute (IDENNA) National Statistical Institute Ministry of the Interior, Justice and Peace Office of the President Ministry of the Environment Ministry of Trade Ministry of the Prison Service Ministry of Education Ministry of Ground Transportation Ministry of Water and Air Transportation Ministry of Industry Ministry of the Interior, Justice and Peace Ministry of Agriculture and Land Ministry of Food	Output 2 TRAC 150,000 To be mobilized 200,000 Output 3 TRAC 300,000 To be mobilized 50,000,000

disaggregated by sex, age and territory. *Target*: At least three (3) of the main statistical operations carried out by the National Statistical Institute associated with these issues contain up-to-date information available for public use and disaggregated by ethnicity, sex, territory and life course. *Indicator* 6.1.1 Improvement in the timeliness and quality of the number and type of indicators related to the environment, electrical energy and risk management. *Baseline*: There are indicators related to the environment, electrical energy and risk management whose timeliness, quality and disaggregation need to be strengthened. *Target*: Improved timeliness and quality of at least one (1) indicator per topic. *Indicator* (6.1.2) The number of initiatives undertaken that improve access to and the quality and efficient use of electrical energy, and diversification to clean-	*Target*: 2 more. *Evidence base*: institutional reports. **Output 3**. Stronger institutional mechanisms for the efficient and sustainable management of social inclusion programmes aimed at women, youth, children and adolescents. **Indicator 3.1**: The number of vulnerable boys, girls and youth that have joined assisted social inclusion programmes. *Baseline*: 500,000 boys, girls and youths. *Target*: 5,000 additional boys, girls and youths. *Evidence base*: institutional reports. **Output 4**: Initiatives implemented and systematized that promote the diversification of the energy mix, the efficient use of electrical energy and the implementation of community co-management models. **Indicator 4.1**: The number of initiatives assisted. *Baseline*: Two initiatives in energy efficiency and two in renewable energy.	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Ministry of Defence Ministry of Electrical Energy Ministry of Youth Ministry for the Status of Women and Gender Equality Ministry of Health Ministry of the Communes and Social Protection Ministry of the Communes and Social Protection Ministry of Finance Ministry of Indigenous Peoples National Police System Supreme Court of Justice National Experimental University of Security (UNES) Technical Unit for the Control of Weapons, Ammunition and Disarmament Other relevant agencies or institutions.	Output 4 TRAC 100,000 Global Environment Facility 2,000,000 Output 5 TRAC 250,000 To be mobilized 12,000,000

energy sources and low-emission technologies. *Baseline*: Number of initiatives: 5 *Target*: At least two (2) initiatives increase access to and the quality and efficient use of electrical energy, and diversification to clean-energy sources and low-emission technologies.

Indicator 6.1.4 The number of programmes and plans that incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability. *Baseline*: To be defined *Target*: At least seven (7) programmes and/or plans incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability.

Target: one more initiative related to strengthening the national electricity system. *Evidence base*: institutional reports.

Output 5. Strengthened institutional capacity for the generation, disaggregation, analysis and integration of socioeconomic, environmental, electrical energy, comprehensive risk management and public safety statistics.

Indicator 5.1: The number of technological and knowledge tools incorporated by institutions in the projects assisted. *Baseline*: NA. *Target*: Five (5). *Evidence base*: bulletins and reports.

National priority or goal: III. To make Venezuela a powerful social, economic and political player in the great nascent power of Latin America and the Caribbean, that ensures the establishment of a zone of peace in our America.

UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP

No. 5.1. By 2019, the United Nations system will have contributed to the implementation of public policies in the areas of public safety and access to justice, ensuring the exercise of human rights and the reduction of crime.

No. 5.2. By 2019, the United Nations system will have contributed to the implementation of a comprehensive policy aimed at consolidating a culture of peace, focusing on solidarity-based coexistence and living well.

No. 6.1. By 2019, the United Nations system will have contributed to the implementation of public policies aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of natural ecosystems and efficient environmental management in urban and rural areas, comprehensive risk management and the efficient and diversified use and production of electrical energy.

Related SP outcome: SP 3 Strengthened national institutions enabling the achievement of universal access to basic services.

SP outcome indicator: 1. The level of public confidence in the delivery of basic services, disaggregated by sex, urban rural communities and income groups.

Indicator 5.1.1 An integrated system of statistics on public safety, with an emphasis on gender-based violence and violence against boys, girls and adolescents, disaggregated by age group, sex, territory and ethnic group. *Baseline*: There is no available systematized and properly integrated information *Target*: At least three (3) statistical operations integrated into an information system on public safety, gender-based violence and violence against boys, girls and adolescents, updated annually and available for public use, disaggregated by ethnicity, territory, sex and life course. *Indicator* 5.1.2 The number of institutions in the system of protection that properly implement guidelines and protocols for action to promote access to justice, with an	Reports and accounts of State institutions.	**Output 6**: Strengthened capacities related to management, access to information and efficiency among local public institutions. **Indicator 6.1**: The number of initiatives assisted. *Baseline*: N/A *Target*: Two (2). *Evidence base*: reports **Indicator 6.2**: The number of processes, activities or protocols strengthened. *Baseline*: N/A *Target*: Two (2). *Evidence base*: reports. **Output 7**: Initiatives to promote access to basic services with an emphasis on isolated and vulnerable populations supported in their implementation and systematized. **Indicator 7.1**: The number of initiatives assisted that promote access to basic services. *Baseline*: One (1) programme for potable water and sanitation, one	Town councils National Assembly General Police Council Office of the Ombudsman Governorates Gran Misión A Toda Vida Venezuela Hydrological entities Ministry of the Interior, Justice and Peace Ministry of the Environment Ministry of Sport Ministry of Electrical Energy Ministry of Youth Ministry for the Status of Women and Gender Equality Ministry for the Communes and Social Protection Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Indigenous Peoples	**Output 6 TRAC 50,000** **To be mobilized 300,000** **Output 7 TRAC 150,000** **To be mobilized 1,800,000** Global Environment Facility: 3,000,000

emphasis on gender-based violence and violence against girls, boys and adolescents and youth in key social territories. *Baseline*:

Indicator (6.1.2) The number of initiatives undertaken that improve access to and the quality and efficient use of electrical energy, and diversification to clean-energy sources and low-emission technologies. *Baseline*: Number of initiatives: 5 *Target*: At least two (2) initiatives that extend access to and the quality and efficient use of electrical energy, and the diversification to clean-energy sources and low-emission technologies.

Indicator 5.2.1 The number of institutions that implement programmes for the promotion of a culture of peace, solidarity-based coexistence and living well; prevention, care and social control of gender-based violence and violence against boys, girls and adolescents. *Baseline*: Establishment of the Gran Misión A

for energy and one for public safety. *Target*: Two (2) more. *Evidence base*: reports.

Indicator 7.2: The number of initiatives enabling access to basic services for vulnerable families. *Baseline*: 500,000 families living in extreme poverty *Target*: Five (5). *Evidence base*: Project implementation reports. Community testimony.

Output 8: Strengthened system of public safety, disarmament, culture of peace and comprehensive care for victims, especially for vulnerable women.

Indicator 8.1: Number of initiatives assisted. *Baseline*: One (1) Gran Misión A Toda Vida Venezuela *Target*: Three initiatives assisted. *Evidence base*: reports

Indicator 8.2: Number of initiatives that promote the economic empowerment of women who are victims of violence, to change their condition. *Baseline*: Existence of centres that provide comprehensive

Output 8 TRAC 308,000
To be mobilized
3,000,000

Toda Vida Venezuela. Implementation of these programmes to be determined in the first year of UNDAF. *Target*: At least four (4) institutions implement or expand programmes for the promotion of a culture of peace, solidarity-based coexistence and living well; prevention and social control of gender-based violence and violence against boys, girls and adolescents.		care and training for women and promote their economic independence *Target*: Three (3) new initiatives *Evidence base*: institutional reports		

National priority or goal: V. To preserve life on the planet and save the human species

UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP

No. 6.1 By 2019, the United Nations system will have contributed to the implementation of public policies aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of natural ecosystems and efficient environmental management in urban and rural areas, comprehensive risk management, and the efficient and diversified use and production of electrical energy

Related Strategic Plan (SP) outcome: PE 5 Countries reduce the probability of conflict and the risks caused by natural disasters, including climate change.

SP outcome indicator: 4. The proportion of countries with disaster and climate-risk plans fully funded through national, local and sectoral development budgets.

Outcome indicator 6.1.3 The number of institutions and organizations that implement prevention and preparedness programmes and protocols to address adverse events. *Baseline*: To be defined *Target*: At least five (5) institutions have prevention and	Reports and accounts of each of the implementing agencies. Annual reports on joint projects.	**Output 9**: Initiatives that embodying efforts to consolidate comprehensive risk management, implemented and systematized. *Indicator* 9.1: The number of initiatives assisted that have a	National Assembly Ministry of the Communes and Social Protection Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Ministry of Youth Ministry for the Status of Women and Gender Equality	**Output 9 TRAC 100,000 Global Environment Facility 4,000,000**

preparedness programmes and protocols to address adverse events.	comprehensive risk management component. *Baseline*: Enactment of a law on the management of socio-natural and technological hazards. *Target*: Two (2). Support for implementation of the legislation and one cross-cutting initiative. *Evidence base*: institutional reports. **Indicator 9.2**: The number of exchanges of experiences promoted to enable technical and institutional linkages in comprehensive risk management. *Baseline*: N/A *Target*: 2 exchanges. *Evidence base*: Institutional reports	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Sport